NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1866.

MARTELLE.

THE HOLIDAY GIFT FOR 1866-7.

MARTELLE, MARTELLE,

THE NEW PARLOR GAME

THE NEW PARLOR GAME,

THE NEW PARLOR GAME.

answers the always varietious question, "What shall I buy for a Holiday Gift!

IT DELIGHTS THE CHILDREN. IT FASCINATES THE OLDER BROTHERS AND

SISTERS.

IT AMUSES AND INTERESTS THE PARENTS.

MARTELLE

MARTELLE MARTELLE

MOST ATTRACTIVE FEATURES

CROQUET,

CROQUET, CROQUET,

CROQUET. TEN-PINS

TEN-PINS

TEN-PINS TEN-PINS

BILLIANDS.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.

ad makes a summ of the utmost variety and interest, which DELIGHTS ALL WHO EXAMINE IT.

SOME PEATURES OF MARTELLE

are so simple that the youngest child is delighted with it, while others present combinations susceptible of all the skill that can be given

THE EQUIPMENTS OF MARTELLE ARE

Second, a set of Ivery Bails and Pins.

Third, a set of Ebony Mallets. Fourth, a set of Counters for keeping the tally.

Figh, an Instruction Book giving every detail.

A NEW GAME FOR THE HOME CIRCLE.

A NEW GAME FOR THE HOME CIRCLE. A NEW GAME FOR THE HOME CIRCLE

which shall amuse, interest and instruct the whole family. Is a public

NOW TO MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE. ROW TO MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE.

HOW TO MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE.

The Thirty of the same of the

Therefore knowing the excollence of Marielle and seeing the unit slasm with which it is received everywhere, we would say

TO PARENTS

If you would delight your Children,

BUY MARTELLE. BUY MARTELLE.

BUY MARTELLE.

If you would make home attractive to your Sons, BUY MARTELLE.

BUY MARTELLE.

BUY MARTELLE.

BUY MARTELLE.

If you would provide a bealthful and fascinating amusement for you

BUY MARTELLE.

BUY MARTELLE.

If you would fornish so inexhaustible entertainment for your visite

BUY MARTELLE.

BUY MARTELLE. BUY MARTELLE.

If yes would have at hand a source of recreation for yourselfptible of all the skill you can devote to it.

BUY MARTELLE

BUY MARTELLE. BUY MARTELLE,

MARTELLE has just been retented by us, and is just introduced but its popularity is so immediate and beyond our expectation that it is with difficulty that we can promptly fill our orders, and as we fear we shall have to decline all orders left until the Holiday week, pur-

As persons out of the city may not be able to examine the Game at ser office, we will mail an illustrated descriptive book, fully describing to prefty postage, &r. Address

RICHARDSON & Co.,

Publishers, No. 540 BROADWAY, N. Y., At order the guellance Honkastler

WASHINGTON.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS BILL ADOPTED IN THE SENATE -THE DISTRICT FRANCHISE BILL PASSED THE HOUSE-MR. BOUTWELL'S GOLD BILL-THE NEW-ORLEANS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE-THE COLO-RADO BILL.

In the Senate to-day, most of the time was occupied in discussing the bill to admit Nebraska. The vote by which it was taken up, twenty-one to eleven, as against the Bankrupt Bill, is a fair index of the sentiment of the Senators who were present respecting the measure. Messrs, Sumper and Brown and a few other Republicans voted with the Democrats against taking it up. The Yess and Nays were not called. The arguments for and against the admission of the new State, are those urged last Summer, except that the affirmative side is strengthened by the experience of Wade, Sherman, and others who visited the far West during the recess, and found additional reasons for maintaining their position. During the debate, there was a short verbal cross-fire on the subject of reconstruction between Sumner and Wade. Sumner asked Wade if he would vote for the given suffrage to the blacks. Wade promptly replied that, if they adopted the Constitutional Amendment, he would feel bound in honor to vote for their admission. Sumner disclaimed any such agreement or obligation on his part. Afterward, Sherman expressed substantially the opinion of Wade, adding that, if the Southern States did not ratify the Amendment this Winter, he would favor the entire reorganization of the Southern State Governments on a basis of loyal suffrage. Wade said he was as strongly in favor of colored suffrage as any man could be, but the Constitutional Amendment had been ratified by the people as the terms of reconstruction, and he was for giving the terms of reconstruction, and he was for giving the South a fair chance to come back on those terms. No vote was reached on the bill. Debate upon it was terminated for the day by the calling up of the House resolution for a holiday recess, which, after some remarks pro and con, was concurred in by a large majority, 17 voting in the negative. The Senate Committee on Finance will sit during the recess for the

consideration of the Tariff bill.

It appears that the bill for the admission of Colorado is an entirely new one, the bill of the last session, which was vetoed by the President, being objectionable in many particulars. The Chairman of the Territorial Committee, Mr. Wade, in framing the new bill, has endeavored to obviate the objections raised against the last one. He thinks it will receive the approval

sideration of the Tariff bill.

Both Nebraska and Colorado will be admitted, The Senate, for the first time this session, had an Executive session this afternoon, and referred to the appropriate committees the various military, naval and civil appointments made by the President during the recess, and sent by him to that body for their advice

and consent. There were no confirmations.

The only important occurrence in the House to-day was the passage of the District of Columbia Suffrage bill as it came from the Senate yesterday. Imme-diately on the bill being reported to the House, Mr. Ingersoll, Chairman of the District Committee, moved the previous question of the passage of the bill. Mr. Hale of New-York tried to offer an amendment, but the sentiment of the House was to pass the bill as reported without delay, so Mr. Ingersoil refused to yield. The Democrats remained perfectly silent, and offered no objections, being satisfied with demanding the Yeas and Nays. The vote stood 117 Yeas to 46 Nays. Speaker Colfax requested his name to be recorded in the affirmative. Raymond, Hale, and Delano voted for the bill. Mc-Kee of Kentucky, who has heretofore been extremely Radical, voted in the negative. The three West Virginia members, Phelps of Maryland, Noel of Misri, and Stillwell of Indiana, who were elected Republicans, all voted in the negative. promptness with which the bill was disposed of, and the eagerness its friends dis-played in voting for it, show plainly what may

played in voting for it, show plainly what may be expected on all similar measures that may be brought before the House during its session.

To-day properly was devoted to the consideration of claims on the Government, Mr. Delano, the Chairman of the Claim Committee, having the privilege of the floor. The only important claim actad upon was that of the firm of Oher, Manson & Co., of New-York, for \$60,000. This amount, in Compound Interest Notes, was sent in September, 1865, in a registered letter to the firm of Oher, Atwater & Co., in New-Orleans. The steamer Republic, carrying the mais in which this package of notes was contained, was lost at sea, October, 1865, the mail matter going down with the steamer. Mr. Delano's bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the above amount to the firm, with the interest due, on their giving a bond of indemnity. The bill was passed by a call of the Yeas and Nays, by a vote of 76 Yeas to 67 Nays. Mr. Washburne's bill to construct a Government telegraph, under the

bill to construct a Government telegraph, under the control of the Post-Office Department, was referred to the Post-Roads Committee, and will receive immediate attention. On the House resolving itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Van Horn of New-York took the Chair, and Long John Wentworth made a 30 minutes speech on the President's Message. Mr. Wentworth committee on the President's Message. Mr. Wentwyrth commanded the attention of the House, his speech containing many good points, put in Long John's very amusing styld. Mr. Higg (ky.) replied, and the House adjourned till Saturday.

Representative Shollabarger to-day presented a memorial from bersons representing themselves to be the loyal citizens of Louisiana, and representing the sentiment of the loyal people of the State, asking Congress to immediately take such action as will superseed the present political organization in Louisiana by

seds the present political organization in Louisiana by such as will be loyal to the General Government, and such as will be loyal to the General Government, and secure to the loyal people of Louisiana protection in their lives, liberty, and property. The say the present organizations are not Republican, because a majority of the citizens are disfranchised, and because they do not give adequate and equal protection to all of them, and that they are not loyal because they are controlled by those who were engaged in the Rebellion against our Government. In the explanation accompanying the memorial it is said, under date of December 6, that it was originated, written, and published by the loyal citizens, and has their almost unanumous approval. About seventy copies, in possession of as many gentlemen, have been scattered over the State for signatures, and the names thus obtained have all been attached to this document. It has been pre-sented to nearly all of the more influential loyal citi-rens, and about one-third of them have signed it, the others being deterred from doing so by regard for their personal interest or personal safety. The me-morial has not been presented to the colored civizens for their signatures, as it was deemed best it should be signed mainly by representative men. Among the signatures are those of Gov. Wells, Chief-Justice be signed mainly by representance them. Among the signatures are those of Gov. Wells, Chief-Justice Hyman, George W. Kendall, and many others. The papers were referred to the Select Committee on the New-Orleans Riots.

Representative Julian to-day introduced a bill pro-

viding civil governments for the districts lately in revolt against the United States, and for the restora-tion of such districts to their forfeited rights as States of the Union. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Virginia are to be erected into temporary and Territorial governments, the executive power to be vested in Governors, to hold office until their successors shall be appointed and qualified, un-less sooner removed by the President of the United States. They are to have the veto power. All the other machinery of Territorial governments is provided, including a Legislative Assembly and Delegates to Congress. The people, under cer-tain rules, are authorized to form State goveraments. The Constitution to be submitted for popular ratification. The electors are confined to the leval male citizens of the United States who shall take and subscribe to the oath of allegations. take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance, but no person who has held or exercised any office Civil or Military, State or Confederate, under the Rebel usuror who has voluntarily borne arms again

the United States, shall vote of be eligible to be elected as delegate to the Conventions.

The passage of the Negro Suffrage bill by the Senate The passage of the Negro Suffrage bill by the Senate Senate I was a superior of the colored people of this District, and was the occasion for fervent devotional exercises at some of their religious meetings has night. The prompt action of the House a charge the House a charge the House a consideration the condition of the House a consideration the condition of the District of Columbia, and the future to be expected from the passage of this bill conferring political equality upon negrees, while others appear to be entirely indifferent upon the subject. Another portion of whites rejoice with those when are to be intrusted with the franchise. The passage of the Negro Suffrage bill by the Senate Fig. 1. The passage of the Negro Suffrage bill by the Senate Fig. 1. The passage of the Negro Suffrage bill by the Senate Fig. 1. The passage of the Negro Suffrage bill by the Senate Fig. 1. The passage of the Negro Suffrage bill by the Senate Fig. 1. The passage of the Negro Suffrage bill by the Senate Fig. 1. The passage of the Negro Suffrage bill by the Senate Fig. 1. The passage of the Negro Suffrage bill by the Senate Fig. 1. The passage of the Negro Suffrage bill by the Senate Fig. 1. The passage of the Negro Suffrage bill the bill to tail to repeat the President in the All the Congress would as the passage of the Negro Suffrage bill the bill to thill to the lines at the president in the Suffrage bill the bill to the lines at the president in the Suffrage bill the bill to the lines at the president in the Suffrage bill the bill to the lines at the president in the Suffrage bill the bill to the lines at the Suffrage bill the bill to the lines at the Suffrage bill the bill to the lines at the president in the Suffrage bill the bill to the lines and symptopic times and support the senate Fig. 1. The Bill the bill to thill to the lines and the suffage of the lines and support the the United States, shall vote or be eligible to be elected as delegate to the Conventions. The passage of the Negro Suffrage bill by the Sen-

sage of the bill in each House by more than two-thirds majority places it safe beyond the veto.

Representatives Campbell and Taylor having each successively declined serving on the Special Committee to investigate the New-Orleans riots, the Speaker has appointed Representative McCullough to fill the vacancy. The Committee, therefore, will consist of Messrs. Eliot of Massachusetts, Shellabarger of Ohio, and McCullough of Maryland. Subpenas have already been sent to New-Orleans for witnesses, and Sergeantat-Arms Ordway expects to accompany the Committee to New-Orleans on Monday.

Ex-President Baez of the Dominican Republic was to-day admitted to the floor of the Senate and House,

to-day admitted to the floor of the Senate and House, and introduced to a large number of gentlemen in

The House Military Committee, at their meeting to-day, had under consideration the question of allowing the Government to issue duplicate discharges where they have been lost or destroyed without the fault of the soldiers. The Committee are of opinion that some legislation ought to be adopted to enable such to receive their bounty, the War Department having refused to pay any additional bounty unless-they present their discharge. To show the extent to which soldiers' discharges have been lost, 18,000 went to the Dead Letter Office during the last year.

The Ways and Means Committee had under consideration to-day Mr. Boutwell's gold bill. It was fully discussed up to the hour of the meeting of Congress, at 12 o'clock, without coming to any conclusion. They agreed to resume its consideration again on Monday next. In the mean time, the Chairman of the Committee will confer with Secretary McCullech in regard to matters connected with the pro-priety of keeping on hand a large surplus of gold in the vaults of the Treasury. The Committee are divided on this question, some of whom agree with the policy of the Secretary in hoarding the precious metal.

The New-Orleans Committee to-day examined the

Hon. R. King Cutler, who is the last witness now here from New-Orleans. He gave a detailed account of scenes which occurred at the riot, and also a history of the Convention which is alleged to have been the cause which led to that deplorable affair. The Committee have developed some important facts, which will be more fully developed by witnesses at

New-Orleans.

Gov. Holden, John Poole, James F. Taylor, and have been in Washington for several days, have left the city and are now on their way home. They were appointed a committee to come hither in the interest of the loyal people, of the Service of the loyal people. appointed a committee to come hither in the interest of the loyal people of that State, and they represent the views of about forty of the one hundred and seventy members of the Legislature. They say that the bill prepared by them and introduced yesterday by Representative Stevens, to remand North Carolina to a territorial condition, and to provide for a Convention to form a new State Government, stands a good chance of being passed, and that the leading Republican members have privately expressed themselves in its favor. These delegates have distributed among Congressmen a circular, showing that a test of loyalty in the insurgent States is essential. Its application, they say, would effectually place the Government of the Southern States in the hands of the Union men, and preclude every Secessionist, and no other test can do so without excluding thousands who at the first were misled, but who repented and afterward periled their lives and estates in support of the Union men, and proclude the lives and estates in support of the Union men, and proclude the lives and estates in support of the Union men, and proclude the lives and estates in support of afterward periled their lives and estates in support of the Union. There need be no apprehensions that this oath should be falsely taken. The status of every the Union. There need be no apprehensions that this oath should be falsely taken. The status of every man at that time was distinctly known to his neighbors. The line was clearly drawn upon this test, and upon it hundreds were imprisoned, outraged and murdered. By the same measure let the persecuted Linicipits have their round. They are now Unionists have their reward. They are now discouraged and paralyzed, because, while the President would holdly deliver them over to degradation, incurred on account of their adherence to the Union in the dark days of treason and blood, the Congress seems to make no

present persecutors and enemies; but should Congress present persecutors and enomie; but should congress recognize and uphoid them by some just and discriminating action they would take courage and boldly and successfully work for the interests of the Union. Thus would the true element of the South stand prominently forward and make Secsion and Treason bow their head. New tractors are bold and arrogant, while the true loyalists are mertified and silent; the peace of the country is still disturbed and the Union still unquestionably in danger.

Several days age, Judge Sherwood of Texas made

application to the United States Supreme Court to re-open the question of the constitutionality of the test oath, in order that he and Gov. Hamilton might argue it on behalf of the loyal people of the South. The Court this morning refused to grant the motion.

About four weeks ago the President removed Gen,
J. M. Hedrick, a gallant soldier, Postmaster at Ottawa, Iowa, and appointed Mr. Evans, a Democrat, in
his place. To-day, at the request of the Hon. J. B.
Grinnell, Gen. Hedrick was reinstated in his position.

It is well understood here that the statement that gli the female clerks of the Treasury Department are to be discharged is merely a device to stop the flood of applications for effice that are pouring into the Treas-

ry from all parts of the country.
The Second Controller of the Treasury, under date of December 13, makes the following decision in regard to bounty to colored soldiers emisting between June 15 and July 4, 1864, to the effect that no existing law or regulation allows payment of bounty in such cases: In regard to the right to additional hounis of the widow.

In regard to the right to additional bounty of the widow, minor children, or pairents of solidiers dying in the service, or of disease or wounds contracted in the service and in the line of outy. I am of opinion that Congress did not intend to enhance the scope of the act of July 22. 1961, in this respect, and to grant a bounty for causes not cumerated in previous law, but to give this additional bounty to the designated helts of solutors who died to the line of unity. This seems 19 have been the Tiew of the Secretary of War, for in the instructions prescribed by him, under the direction of July 1860, creates no right of inheritance beyond the of July 1860, creates no right of inheritance beyond the vested by the law under which there helts received or were cutilled to receive, the original bonaty. This expensively used to discuss are bound to pay boundy to the hears of all who may hereafty die of cheeses or womas contracted in the service, the inortality from that alleged cause will not only be large, but the final actitement of bounty claims must necessarily be persponed to the indefinite future. As to the descent of this additional learnty, when the preferred heir manced in the law was hiving at its passage and died before payment, I am of opinion that the boarty, being a sheer gratuity personal to the partners manced, none others can take it, and that no provision having been made for any one to inferit on the death of the preferred beneficiary, the county is not payable to any one, but lapses to the Treasary. It the right to the bounty is vested in such a sense as to make it assets of the decrendant's estate, it would go to his legal representatives, and not necessarily to any of the persons manced in the law. I am further of epinion that the persons manced in the law of the present offers of the present offers of the war I begraturation of date 25, 1861, Nos. 160 and 191, or the actual are to be for entimented under the Provision Marshail General Offers, and offers and the law of the present of the presen

The following order, in relation to summonses to witnesses has just been issued:

Officers or enlated men receiving a summons to attend as witnesses before a court martial or any citil court outside of the limits of the Department in which they may be serving will, prior to departure in obedience thereto, forward the same through the proper channels to the Commanding General of the Lepartment, in order that the accessors orders may be issued to enable them to obey the same. In care or extreme ungency and at remore posts where the public interests would be liable to suffer by delay, post communicies may authorize liminediate departure. In obedience to the summons, making special report of the facts to the Department Commander for approval of their action. Should a post commander he himself so cammond, his action will conform to the foregoing. It is strictly enjoined upon judge-advectes of counts-martal, who may find it accessory to suppens witnesses, to send the subpensa, whenever it is possible, through the proper military channels.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1866.

BY TRIFFRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PETITIONS—THE LEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) presented the petition of the Assistant Assessors in South Carolina, for compensation of services rendered. Referred to the Finance Com-

Mr. FESSENDEN from the Finance Committee, reported a

clerks in the Departments, for increased compensation. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. POLAND (Rep., VI.) presented a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay to the widows of the late selomen Foot and Jacob Collamer, the amount due them to the time of their death under the act increasing the compensation of Senators and Members. Referred to the Committee on Constant Process.

of Scuators and Members. Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

PAYMENT OF THE TENNESSEE SENATORS.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate stating that his attention had been called to the question of the payment of the Senators admitted from the State of Tennessee, at the last session of Congress, and as the question properly pertained to the presiding efficer of the Senate, he desired to be informed whether the payment of compensation to them is to be made from the commencement of the XXXIXth Congress or from the date of their admission as Senators. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. RAMSAY (Rep., Minn.) introduced a bill providing that agricultural and mechanical scrips issued according to law shall be receivable in payment of preemption claims, when days assigned to preimptors, and the requirements in such cases as to the location, according to the technical quarter section, is hereby modified so as to make it lecateable upon the preemption settlement according to legal subdivision. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

emption settlement according to lega subdivision. Accerrate to the Committee on Public Land.

IINHAMY FOR DEPARTMENT EMPLOYERS.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of a library in the City of Washington for the use of the Government employees, and other persons; that the Secretary of the Interior be required to lease a suitable building for the purpose named; that the books now in the possession of the Executive Departments of the Government, and used as ibraries for the clerks and employees, shall be tuned over to the Secretary of the Interior, or to some suitable person designated by him, who shall cause them to be deposited in the building provided. It is further stated that the library and reading room shall be open to all persons for reference, free of cost, and Government employees desiring to use books at their homes may do so by paying an annual tax of \$1, and other citizens of the District shall have the same privilege upon the payment of \$5.

edizens of the District shall have the same privings upon the payment of \$5.

SEW HOUTT ACROSS THE INTERMES.

Mr. SPRAGUE (Rep., R. L.) offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to send directions to naval officers in command at Fanama and Aspinwall to render what assistance lies in their power, without incurring additional expense to the Government, to certain persons engaged in the su vey of a new route to the Pacific across the Isthmus of Durien, open application being made to them. Mr. SPRAGUE explained the resolution, and salvocated its passage.

Mr. GERMES (Rep., lowa.) suggested that the resolution be medified so that the directions of the Secretary of the Navy might be given to all officers at the place named.

The resolution was modified as suggested, and pending its adoption the Senate took up a concurrent resolution that both Homes adjourn from Thursday next till Thursday, January 3. Objection being made to its immediate consideration it went over.

NESRASEA, COLORADO, AND THE BANKRUPT BILL. WADE (Rep. Ohio) moved that the Senate take u

ance than the Benkrupt bill. It involved the right of the people of Nebraska to form a State government and be represented on this floor.

Mr. MINNER (Rep., Mass.) said he was against the Nebraska his and in fevor of the Bankrupt bill. The act of yestering should not be forgotten. The Senate had voted itself in factor of same in the Nebraska his and in he vor of the Bankrupt bill. The act of yestering should not be forgotten. The Senate had voted itself in factor of same or well as the senate would not mattate the example for action of the People the Senate would not mattate the example of actionity and unwarded to say the web woven yesterday.

Mr. WAPP said it was not in order to discuss a bill on the question of reference, but as Mr. Smaner had discussed it and attempted to prejudice the case, he would feel compelled to say a few wonds. Mr. Sammer has undertaken to argue the question it refers has a suit to prove the same that the influence and to judge, for the whole Senate. In his (Senater's) longenest it was a bill of no near. If he (Senamer's) longenest it was a bill of no near. If he (Senamer's) longenest if was a bill of no near. If he (Senamer's) was the sais judge, he (Wode) a doubt have to give it up at once, and come should very quick; but Mr. Sammer had quoted something about the ancients. There was another accient sage of whom it was raid that he "strained at a guat and swillow of a came."

That a ma what Mr. Sammer now proposed. As to the objection Mr. Sammer made to the admirston to a loyal Territory as a State.

Mr. PollAnd and Amendment upon which to admit Rebel States, and then we should not a loyal Territory as a State.

Mr. Walle.—Yea, you did.

Mr. FullAnd said his motion to take up the Beakrupt bill did yet in-ply opposition in the other bill. He college the considered astate in the case of the Colorado bill ought to be considered befo

VADE said the reason why the Colerado veto was not up last session was that he teared he had not strough on his shie to get it through. He was not ready then to

e the battle.

SUMNER resumed the floor! Alluding to his own vote is Constitutional Amendment he asked Mr. Wade if he dered himself forced to educat the Retel States if they resultings to the freedmen.

WADE and he considered himself bound to admit the I States if they retified the Constitutional Amendment in a reasonable time. He shought that had not come yet, when they would adopt the amendment he would led! It vote any their amission. and to vote our their numberloop.

Mr. SUMNER-Even with the word "White" in their Co.

trurion!
Mr. WADE-Without regard to that!
Mr. SUMNEE-Without regard to the rights of the fread-Mr. WATIF I am as much in favor of colored suffrage are boor, but I will stand by my agreement.

Mr. SCMNER said he would stand by his agreement, too, but so had made no such agreement. Certain politicians and editors and endertaken to foist such an agreement upon the people, but and not successful. A proposition of that kind had been reported roan the Reconstruction Committee, but had never been con-

where the the Secate.

Mr. SUMNER said that he would vete for the admission of no State that ire-graized a distinction of eividor peliticalizights on account of culor.

The question on taking up the bill to admit Nebraska was put. The Chair announced the vote, Yeas 21, Neys 11, so the bill was taken up and read. It is in the usual language of such measures, that neckares Nebraska to have formed a state government to be admitted as a State in the Union, with upon Inglis.

Mr. BEOWN (Rep., Mo.) offered an amendment in the same

Mr. DROWN (Rep., Mo.) offered an amendment in the same language as that property by Mr. Summer and rejected in the Senate has session when the bill was up, viz. a provise that the act should take effect only upon the fundamental condition of the abstitute of all distillation in evil and pointed nights on account of 66MT, and the ratification of the condition by the people of Nebrasky.

Mr. WADE took the floor in advocacy of the bill. He premised his specifically the floor in advocacy of the bill. He premised his specifically the floor of admit the Southern Sates upon the succeptation and ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. It however, they should fail to accept that amendment. It however, they should fail to accept that amendment, he was then for applying the strong arm of the fallitary power to teen, and reorganizing all governments on the basis of spini rights. Amendment, It however, they should tail to accept that appealment, he was then for applying the strong arm of the fallitury power to facin, and reorganizing all governments on this basis of equal rights.

Mr. KHEK WOOD (Rep., Lown) impaired what Mr. Wado

ditions and the Scente was bound in boner to sainly her. The preparation of Mr. Brews embraced additional conditions which it was not just to impose after having two years, ago refused to make them. On the subject of the reconstruction of the Scontern States, Mr. Sherman soul he roted for the Constitutional amenators a with the distinct understanding that they were to be the terms upon which the South was to be restored to the Union. No one could avoid the Irrelatible legic, that if they accepted these amendments, Congress was bound to admit their Sendars and Representatives. He (Sherman) voted for the amendment with this understanding, and did not dream that there was any doubt in the subject. Arkinians had rejected the amendment on the ground, among others, that it was not preposed by a constitutional Congress. The South, by her obstitutely, might yet have to fearn by differ experience whether this was a constitutional Congress. The Seath, by her obstitutely in the investigation of the structure of the provide before the Senate, awelling upon the structure of Seatowski to show that she had population sufficient for a State Government.

the statistics of S-chroska to show that she had population sufficient for a State Government.

Mr. HROW'N book, the floor in advocacy of his amendment. He said that Congress had, in the admission of Missouri, exacted a condition that she should expure from her constitution a provision excluding tree presents of enfor from emigrating into that State. All he proposed for Nebroska now was a condition that she should not dealy rights of eithership to her dwa criticus. He cid not believe that his amendment, if adopted, would delay the admission of the State 60 days. "So help me God," said Mr. Brown, "I will never vote for the admission of southern State that denies the right of suffrage to their black citizens."

Pending the continuation of late subject, Mr. SPRAGUE (hep. RA) called up the joint resolution concerning the survey of the Islamus Parier, which was passed.

(Rep., R.M.) called up the joint resolution concerning to all very of the Isilmus Pairer, which was passed.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., I leave, a newest to suspend further consideration and take up the resolution for the holiday recess. The resolution was taken up.

Mr. FESSENIEN (Rep., Me.,) opposed it. If gentlemen flattered themselves that there was nothing to do, all he had to say was to can their siteation to the debate of an hour's length techny on the mere motion to take up a bill. The Bankrupacy bill, the pending tall; the bill to repeal the President's amoresty power; and a great many obsers were to be considered. It was said by some gentlemen that the XLth Compress would assemble on the 4th of March. Probably it would, but only to organize and adjourn.

out visited to

Mr. BROWN, on whose motion it was ordered that when the
Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the Senate went into executive

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KASSON (Rep., Iowa) introduced a bill to Mr. KASSON (Rep., Iowa) introduced a bill to authorize the purchase or construction of a military or postal line of telegraph, under the direction of the Post-Office Department. Referred to the Post-Office Committee and ordered to be printed. The bill authorizes the construction of a line of telegraph from Washington to Boston, via Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Tork, New Haven and Springheld, with necessary intermediate stations. The second section provides for advertising for proposals for materials for construction, and prescribes that all shall be of the first class and quality; lids to be received and opened as contracts for mail retting are now at the Post-Office Department. The third section provides for receiving also proposals from existing lines for the sale of the same to the United States at a roduction of not less than — per cont on the best proposals for the construction of a new line. The fourth section provides that in gase such proposal of sale shall not be accepted, then the new line shall be put under contract and completed in six menths after notice to contractors. sman not be accepted, then the new line shall be put under of tract and completed in six months after redice to contracto. The fifth section provides for the use of the line by the pub at rates to be greatly reduced on the present tariff, and mak the system part of the postal management, using Post-Offic-ind their completes.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) introduced a bill for the cor

Mr. WASHBUKNE (Rep. III.) introduced a bit for the construction of a Government Telegraph from Washington to New-York City. Referred to the Post-Office Committee, and ordered to be printed. The bill is as follows:

*Re it enacted. dw. That the Postmater-General is hereby authorized and directed to construct a telegraph line from the City of Wash ington to the City of New-York, and the said telegraph line de-clared to be a mail route, subject to all existing laws in relation to mail routes in the United States, and the said Postmanter-General the use of the end line, and shall have authority and power to procure all necessary rooms for offices, and to procure a sufficient number of

regard to distance, of one-nair a cent to a add word of any message there shall be no charge; but no message shall be sent for a less sum than 10 cents. And there shall be charged two cents for the delivery of each and every message; provided that the Government shall be entitled to send end receive all its messages over said lines free of charge, and shall have priority in sending all

THE UNION MEMORIAL FROM LOUISIANA.

Mr. SHELLABARGER (Rep., Ohio) presented a memorial from the loyal people of Louisiana, asking Congress to establish under the care of the United States, a Government for that State. The memorial is signed by the Govarnor and sevaral thousand electors of Louisiana. If was referred to the Scient Committee on the New Orleans riots.

Mr.JULIAN (Rep., Ind.) introduced a bill providing for Civil Government for the districts lately in revolt against the Government of the United States. The bill provides for temporary Territorial Governments for all the late Rebel States, except Tennessee—suffrage being given to all majors without respect to color, and all who have borne arms against the United States or held civil or military office under the Confederacy to be incligible either to hold office or to vote. The bill was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

FENSIONS.

subsequently accounted for during the late Rebellion, shall begin.

INDEMNITY TO NEW-YORK MERCHAVIE.

Under the call of the Committees for reports, Mr. DELLANO, (Reg., thin) (nor the Committees of Claims,) reported joint resolutions for the relief of Ober Manson & Co. merchants of New York. Is directs the Sendany of the Tensury to pay to that firm 1,200 compound interest autes of the United States of the occumination of the each, to replace the sum of \$50,000 deposited in the Post-Office in the Unit of New York, October 18, 1850, directed to Ober, Atwarer & Co. of New Orienza, which package was registered and a receipt given by the Postmanter of New York, but the money went down in the steamship Republic, lost at sea on the 25th of October, 1855, the firm to execute a bond of idemnity with adequate accurities.

The fill gave rise to considerable discussion and was finally passed, Xeas, 76, Nays, 67.

The DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House proceeded to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table.

The first business taken from the Speaker's table was the Senate amendments to the Desictory bill. The amendments were concurred in and the bill now awaits the President's signature.

The raxt business taken from the Speaker's table was a joint resolution introduced last session by Mr. STEVENS, providing that such parts of the Internal Kevenne bill as refer to the tes on eights be so construed that the ad enforces duty of 20 per cent shall be levied only on the excess of value over \$12 per

The joint resolution was explained and advocated by Messra.

STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) and St.HENCK (Rep., Ohio), and opposed by Messra. Midital L. (Rep., Vt.) and ALLISON (Rep., Iowa). Finally, on motion of Mr. MORRILL. it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE PASSENGER SAPETY RILL.

The next business taken from the Speaker's table was the Senate resolution amending the ininth section of the set amendatory of the act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on steamers. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PASSAGE OF THE DISTRICT FRANCHISE BULL.

enate bill passed yesterday to regulate the elective franchise Mr. INGERSOLL demanded the previous question amendment to be offered making an educational qualification in order to test the sense of the House upon it. [Murraurs of

Mr. INGERSOLL declined to yield for that purpose, and the House seconded the previous question. The bill was read three times and the House proceeded to vote

by Yeas and Neys on its passage. The vote resulted in Yeas,

118; Nays, 46. The Speaker directed the Clerk to call his name and voted syc. So the bill was passed. There was no unusual excitement in the House, and there were no manifestations of any kind on the announcement of the result. The following is the vote in detail-Republicana, Roman; Democrats, italie;

1	25 74/41-41	Eckley.	Ketcham,	Sawyer,
1	Auderson, Ashley (Nevada).	Perterion,	Koontz.	Schenck,
١	Ashley (Notes)	r.liot.	Latin.	Schotield,
1	Ashley (Ohio).	Farrewerth.	Lawrence (Pa.).	Shellabarger,
ı	Baker,		Lawrence (Ohio)	Slean.
١	Badwin,	Terry.	Loan,	Spaulding.
١	Berker.	Crartield.		Starr.
1	Baxier.	Grinnell,	Longyear,	Stevens,
ı	Eingham,	Gricwold,	Marsten,	Stokes.
1	Thane,	Hale,	Marvin.	
ı	blow,	Harding (III.),	Maynerd,	Thomas, F.,
1	Boutwell,	mart,	McIndoe.	Theyer.
١	lirindeave.	Hawkins,	McRuer.	Trowbridge,
ı	Broomel.	Hayes.	Mercur.	Upsan,
ı	Dings word.	Henderson,	Miller,	Van Horn (Ma.).
ı	Brady.	Migby.	Morehead,	Van Horn (N.Y.).
ı	Clark (Ohio).	Bill,	Morris.	Warner,
1	Clark (Kan.),	Bulmer.	Mounton,	Washbarne (DL),
ı	Cobb.	Hooper,	Newell,	Washborn (Mass)
١	Coller.	Houghkis.	O'Nelli,	Wolker,
1	Conkling.	Hoptard (N.Y.).	Gith.	Wentworth,
ı	Calletts,	Probbard (Ct.).	Fuine.	Williams.
ı	Dawes.	Limbbell (Ohio).	Patterson,	Wilson (lowa),
١	Let end.	timmard.	Perham,	Wilson (Pa.),
1	Decano.	Ingersoil,	Pike.	Windom,
ı	Oenong.	Jonckes.	Pemeroy,	Woodbridge.
ı	Dixon.	Juffan,	Price.	Total, 119.
ı	Ersaun,		YH.	
ı	- Automore	Goods core,	Lebland,	Ross.
١	Anema,	Parang (Ky.).	Leftwich.	Rouserais,
١	Legen,	Harris.	Marshall.	Shanklin.
ı	Boyer.	Itar.	McKee,	Situreases.
ı	Complete.	fingan,	Nitiack,	St.I well.
ı	Chonier,	Emphard (W.V.)		Strouse.
ı	Cosper.	Hubbert (N. Y.),	Nuell.	Taber,
ı	Daieven.	Huser,	Handall (Penn.).	Taylor (Tenn.)
ı	There were		handali (Ky.),	Taytor (N. Y.).
ı	Eldringe,	Kerr,	Bitter	Thornton.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa), the House agreed to adjourn over till Monday.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, on the State of the Union, Mr. Van Horn, (N. V.) in the Chair, on the President's Annual Message.

State of the Chine, Mr. van Horiz, President's Annual Message.

Mr. WENTWORTH (Rep., Jl.) addressed the Committee much of his speech leving occupied with an amusing review of the acts and policy of the President, and the relation of illustrated fables and anecdores. The President's Message reminded him of the President of a College, who underdook to read to his pupils the whole of the Bible, but whose book-mark was constantly moved backward, so that be made no progress, but continued reading the same chapters day after day.

Mr. HISE (Dem., Ky.) obtained the floor, and on his motion the committee rose.

CHANGE ON COMMITTEE—THE APPROPRIATION FILL. CHANGE ON COMMITTEE—THE ATTACKS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRES

propriation bill. Head twice and made the special order for Turnslay next.

POSTMASTERS' ACCOUNTS — ALLOWANCE FOR ARMY RATIONS.

Mr. BIDWELL (Rep., Cai.) introduced a bill to place all officers of the army on the same footing thereon as to allowance for extra intions for the volunteer service. Referred to the Committee on Mintary Affairs.

On metion of Mr. LAWKENCE (Rep., Ohio), the Committee on Pensions were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amenating the pension laws so as to provide that in all cases where it is proved to the settleffection of the Commissioner of Pensions that any soldier of the United States, during the Rehellion, died in any Rehel prison, it shall, for all purposes of pensions in such case be decided primo facile evidence that such person direct of disease contracted in the service of the United States in the line of his duty.

HER ATWATER COMMITTEE.

States in the line of his duty.

THE ATWATER COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. HALE (Rep. N. Y.), the Select Committee of fest session, on the case of Dorrence Atwater, was continued for the present session.

TENNESSEE—ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.), asked leave to introduce a resolution to except Tennessee from the application of a resolution of last session, directing the Committee on Claims to reject all claims for damages to property in the Rebel States during the war. aring the war. Meisra, THAYER (Rep., Pa.), and WARD (Rep., N. Y.).

EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO DEC. 14.

OREAT BRITAIN. THE FENIAN TROUBLES.

Lornov Priday Dec 14-Noon The Times of this morning, in an editorial, takes a hopeful view of the troubles in Ireland, and thinks there will be no serious difficulty in effelling the Fenian rebellion with the civil force alone. THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION-DERADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

BARNSLEY, Thursday night, Dec. 13, 1866. A third explosion took place at the Oaks Colliery at 10 o'clock this morning. There is no longer any bope for those in the pit, and they must now all be dead. It is estimated that 350 human beings in all have lost their lives by this terrible catastrophe.

The mine is now on fire, and the flames have burst from the mouth of the main shaft with great violence. The work of drawing out the bodies of the dead has een suspended, and the mine is to be fleeded with

The cause of the explosion will probably remain a perpetual mystery.

THE EXPLOSION IN STAFFORDSHIRE HANLEY, Staffordshire, Eng., Thursday night, Dec 13, 1866. There was a feerful explosion at noon to-day at Talk o' the Hill near this town, in a coal nit belonging to the North of Staffordshire Coal and Iron Com-

Two hundred men went down into the mire this forning, of whom only 13 have been taken out alive, and they are badly injured. All the rest, it is believed, are dead.

Up to the present moment 40 dead bodies have been brought out of the pit.

The excitement among the inhabitants is most in-The awful calamities in York and Stafford excite the most painful interest throughout the kingdom.

the suffering families of the victims. FRANCE.

A subscription has been opened at the Mayor's for

THE FRENCH ARMY. Panis, Friday, Dec. 34, 186 Under the new organization, the French arroy, with the usual reserves, will foot up about 1,250,000 men. It is expected that such a mighty standing army, in times of peace, will have no good effect. There is much misgiving to the project among the thoughtful

AL PROCEEDINGS BY THE UNITED STAYES AGAINST A CONVEDERATE AGENT.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 14, 1866. The United States Government has commenced egal proceedings in the First Tribunal of the Seine, to recover the amount of 2,250,000 france paid M. M. Arman, Fils by agents of the Confederate Government on account, for building five iron-clad vessels alleged to have been constructed for the nee of the Emperor of China, but actually intended for the Confederate Navy, though the vessels were never de-

livered.

THE PRENCH EXPEDITION TO COREA. PARIS, Friday, Dec. 14—Evening.
The latest advices from China state that the French

Expedition to Corea was meeting with no resistance. GEN. FLEURY'S MISSION TO FLORENCE. PARIS, Friday, Dec. 14, 1866. The mission of Gen. Fleury to Florence is in refer-

ence solely to the negotiations between the Government of Italy and the Holy See.

PRUSSIA. AN ENVOY TO BE SENT TO VIENNA.

Berlin, Friday, Dec. 14, 1864. The Government of Prussia is about to send Envoys to Vienna.' Now that peace has come, there is a determination on the part of both Austria and Prussia to renew their former commercial relations. Negotiations to this end will be immediately opened by the

BAVARIA.

RESIGNATION OF PFORDTEN. MCNICH. Thursday, Dec. 13, 1808. Baron von der Pfordten has resigned his position at the head of the Bavarian Ministry.

> ITALY. ROME QUIET.

ROME, Friday, Dec. 14, 1868. The anticipated troubles in this city, consequent on the withdrawal of the French troops, have not oc curred. The city is tranquil.

The idea that the Pope has any intention of leaving

the Holy City is universally abandoned.

UNITED STATES VESSELS 'AT CIVITA VECCHIA. ROME, Friday, Dec. 14, 1866. Another United States Man-of-War has arrived at Civita Vecchia.

London, Dec. 14, 1866-Evening. Recent intelligence has been received from Japan, which announces that the civil war which has been

SUSPENSION OF THE CIVIL WAR.

desolating that country has been suspended, a truce having been declared between the hostile factions. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OUT.
LIVERPOOL. Dec. 14-Noon.—The American ship Clara Wheeler, Capt. Willmarth, from New-York, arrived here this WRECK OF THE INDUS. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—Evening.—The steamship Indus, which went ashere on the Irish coast, near Wexford, is a total loss.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON MONEY MARKET. LONDON, Dec. 14-Noon .- Consols for money opened at \$84.

LONDON, Dec. 14-Evening .- Consols closed this afternoon at AMERICAY SECURITIES. LONDON, Dec. 14 .- American accurities were last quoted at the following rates: United States Pive-twenties, 711; Illinois

Central shares, 772: Eric Railway shares, 474. PIVE-TWENTIES AT PRANKFORT. LONDON, Dec. 14 .- Telegrams from Frankfort this merning advise rather more steadiness in American bonds, with sales at

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14-Noon,-The Brokers' Circular

reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 108,000 bales, market having been very active and prices fluctuating. The sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales. The market is steady at yesterday's prices. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVER OOL, Dec. 14 .- There is more inquiry for Wheat, and

Corn steady at 38/3 for Prime Mixed Western. LIVERTOOL, Friday Evening, Dec. 14.—The Brendstons market tends downward. Corn closed at a decline, being last quoted at 38/ \$ 480 lbs.

bolders demand full prices.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.—Beef rules firm at 108/ per tierce for Prime Mess. Bacon is held at 49/#50/ per cwt. for Short Clear. The market shows a declining tendency, and desed flat LIVERPOOL PETBOLEUM MARKET. LIVERPOOL. Dec. 14 .- The market for Petroleum is steady, at

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

On the continent the quotations have varied but little during the week.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRINGRE. PROVIDENCE, Dec. 14 .- Albert H. Inman, a recent objected.
The House then, at 10 minutes past 3 o'clock, adjourned till graduate of Yale College, and Miss Eddy, a ye drowed at Pascong and creating while shating.

SKATERS DROWNED.

PRICE FOUR CENTS